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COMMENT OF THE DAY

T.U. Congress

THE British Trade Union Congress meeting at Brighton has decided to support German rearmament. This motion was passed by the slender majority of 465,000 when right wing members had expected a majority of two million or a vote in the ratio of 5m:3m—so clearly the result was an unpleasant shock to the General Council who sponsored the motion. It indicates there has been a considerable swing among British trade union leaders against the granting of arms to the Federal Republic. This was the decisive year for the vote on German rearmament for under present Western plans, it is proposed to begin rearmament of Germany later this year, within the framework of NATO if possible. Another vital question on which the Unions will be voting shortly, is the "go-slow" nationalisation policy. There is also great interest in this vote in view of the feeling, that there may be a general election next year. Trade Unionists will therefore want to clarify their stand at the present meeting.

THE importance of the trade union voting lies in the fact that it will give the Labour Party conference to be held later this month a clear guide to the feeling of Labour's industrial wing. Officially the T.U.C. and the Labour Party are two entirely separate organisations, even allowing for the fiction that naturally exists between them. The T.U.C. has avoided becoming part and parcel of the official Labour movement so that it can be free to negotiate for trade union interest with whatever Government may be in power. However, there are certain definite parallels in the voting of the two organisations. If some allowance is made for the Communist vote in the T.U.C., it is possible to gauge from the ballots on both nationalisation and German rearmament the extent to which Labour feeling has changed.

CERTAINLY the resolution calling for further negotiations for a unified Germany—this was defeated by only 468,000 votes—does reflect union concern about the German problem. It does indicate also that there is a prevalent fear that to rearm Germany will be to slam the door on further negotiations with the Communists to ease world tension. The vote on the universal abolition of all atomic and hydrogen weapons bears this out to some extent since it is proposed that abolition should be discussed at an East-West conference. It might appear that there is an inconsistency in this argument considering the T.U.C.'s overwhelming rejection of the resolution calling for new talks on common economic policy between the non-Communist I.C.F.T.U. and the Communist W.F.T.U. Logically the Unions could be expected to set an example in this matter of negotiation with the Communists. But between the two union federations there is an intense and bitter rivalry. The I.C.F.T.U. has a pathological fear that the Communists want to dominate their organisation and to stir up trouble within their ranks. British unions are, in the words of one delegate at Brighton, "wide awake to Communist attempts to use the 'peace' union movement." The Communist desire to "use" the "peace" union movement is a well-known fact.

LONDON TALKS ON EUROPE SHELVED

Inconvenient For Dulles

And Adenauer WASHINGTON, BONN AND PARIS PLEASED

London, Sept. 8. The British Cabinet tonight reluctantly dropped its plan for a nine-power conference next week to discuss how West Germany should be re-armed now that the European army treaty is dead. Sir Winston Churchill and his top ministers decided this at a three-hour meeting after learning that the timing would be inconvenient to Mr John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, and Dr Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor.

Authoritative sources said after the session the Government still considered a nine-power conference would be "very useful" before the 14-nation Atlantic Pact Council tackled the problem of a German contribution to Western defence.

It was still hoped that such a meeting could be held later in the month, especially since the countries approached had "generally welcomed the idea". Consultations on the subject with these countries—the United States, Canada and the six EDC signatories, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—would continue, the sources added.

But diplomatic quarters pointed out that plans for a meeting here towards the end of this month might clash with the foreign ministers' arrangements for attending the opening of the United Nations General Assembly on September 21.

In the meantime, Western officials in the various capitals will be working on plans for an acceptable scheme for West German rearmament.

At its meeting a week ago, the Cabinet decided on their attitude to the holding of an eight-power conference in London in the middle of this month on the failure of the European Army plan.

After amending the proposal to a nine-power conference in-

Hongkong Reservoir Levels Climbing

Rainfall in the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. today has yielded 300.88 million gallons to our reservoirs. This brings the water storage capacity at the moment to 4,347 million gallons, which leaves the Colony's reservoirs, still more than 1,600 million gallons short of total capacity.

However the Water Authority hopes that even without a heavy downpour like this morning's, extra rain in the next 24 hours might yield in the neighbourhood of 100 million gallons.

On this day last year the Colony's reservoirs held 5,950 million gallons, only 11 million gallons short of the total capacity.

The Royal Observatory records that rainfall in the last 24 hours up to noon today was 2.48 inches.

Moscow Attack On Attlee

Moscow, Sept. 9. Pravda today attacked Mr Clement Attlee, British Labour leader, "as an advocate of American policy of arming the most aggressive forces of Europe and the Far East."

The attack in the official Soviet newspaper came less than a month after Mr Attlee and his party were elected in Moscow en route to China—Reuter.

50 Injured In Train Smash

Hamburg, Sept. 8. About 50 people were injured at least 20 of them seriously, when an elevated train ran into the rear of another train near Volkspark station in a suburb of Hamburg tonight.

The police said one train was waiting at a halt signal and the other, which was approaching from behind, did not stop.

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"Save some for me" says Reginald, the Whipsnade Zoo's 13-week-old Hippopotamus, who is close on the heels of his mother "Linda" when the keeper comes round with the food. Express Photo.

Nationalist Planes Set Out For New Raid On Amoy

Taipei, Sept. 9. Chinese Nationalist Air Force planes went out in strength again this morning to continue the bombing and rocketing of Chinese Communist gun positions in eastern Amoy and nearby districts on the China mainland, Nationalist Air Force sources said.

The sources disclosed that Nationalist planes, including Thunderbolts fighters and bombers took off before dawn and shortly after dawn. American Sabrejets and Chinese Nationalist fighter craft "convoys" the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, through dangerous skies between the Philippines and Formosa today.

An American Embassy official said Sabrejets from Clark Field escorted Mr Dulles' Constellation to the south of Formosa and Nationalist F-84s and F-47s joined the protective shield south of the island.

It was reported the Sabrejets had completed their mission without incident and were returning to their base—Reuter, & United Press.

Pakistan's SEATO Reservations

Karachi, Sept. 8. The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Ali, said tonight that the Pakistan signature to the Southeast Asian defence pact at Manila was made with the reservation that the pact is for transmission to the Government for ratification.

The Prime Minister announced this at the end of a lengthy press conference at the Cabinet building in Karachi.

The Government would consider the pact on the basis of the views of the Government and the people of Pakistan—Reuter.

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UNION LEADERS VOTE TO BAN ATOM BOMB

Brighton, Sept. 8. Union leaders representing eight million British workers today came out in support of the universal abolition of all atomic and hydrogen bombs.

They adopted a resolution put to the 88th Trade Union Congress by the Association of Scientific Workers urging that negotiations should be opened to prepare a basis for a conference between Britain, America, Russia, France and China "to secure the universal abolition of all atomic and hydrogen weapons under an effective system of international control."

The resolution, moved by Professor C.F. Powell, a Nobel Prize winner, at present engaged on cosmic ray research at Bristol University, suggested further that the "Big Five" meeting should reach an agreement to reinforce the United Nations and to prepare the way for further negotiations with a view to bringing about an agreed annual reduction in expenditure on armaments.

Professor Powell said the power of five hydrogen bombs, if it could be harnessed for production, would provide the energy that at present costs the work of all coalminers in the country for one year.

OUT OF THE FITS

"They could be brought out from the pits and into the sunshine," he said.

"When I mention sunshine, I would say that by that time we shall have a stranglehold on the climate—and I promise that with some confidence."

Today's session was also marked by a strong attack on the copying and marketing by a Japanese firm of a traditional type of pottery from Northern Ireland.

This criticism came from Mr S. Hobson of the 27,000-strong Pottery Workers' Union who called on the Council to take action against this "piracy" through the I.C.F.T.U.

BACKED REARMAMENT

Earlier today, the Congress backed West German rearmament—but with the comparatively small majority of 455,000 votes.

Today's voting is likely to have an important influence on political and public opinion in Britain and will find many echoes in the annual conference of the Opposition Labour Party in Scarborough, Northern England, later this month.

Ike Calls Top-level Meeting On Attacks

Washington, Sept. 8. President Eisenhower has called the National Security Council for a meeting on Sunday to weigh the significance of Communist China's shelling of Nationalist-held islands guarding Formosa, administration sources said today.

The President and his top advisers may reach a secret decision on how far U.S. Seventh Fleet will range beyond Formosa proper to protect important stopping-places islands in the area. The United States has never said whether it would retaliate if any outlying islands were hit.

The summer White House at Denver announced yesterday that the President had ordered the Council meeting in Denver. The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, will return from a quick trip to the Philippines, Formosa and Japan to attend.

The Council of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa, which is the only government in the world to have a formal declaration of war against the Communists, has announced that it has decided to take action against the Communist forces in China.

Clark Gable Coming Here?



Kemsley Newspaper's correspondent in Hollywood cabled today that Clark Gable, the American film star, would fly to Hongkong to film "Soldier of Fortune" for 20th Century Fox. The correspondent, Michael Ruddy, did not say when Gable would come.

The manager of 20th Century Fox in Hongkong, said he had not heard of this report and knew nothing of Mr Gable's proposed visit.

MORGAN PHILLIPS ANGERED

In Brush With A Reporter Singapore, Sept. 9.

A member of the British Labour delegation had an angry brush with a reporter today.

At a press conference yesterday the General Secretary of the British Labour party, Mr Morgan Phillips said "There is an efficient standard of living in China and the Chinese government have the support of the people."

In answer to a question, Mr Phillips conceded he had not been to China before "but we had adequate facilities to make a comparison." He said a newspaperman attached to the delegation had been in China before and members of the delegation also talked to Britishers—who had been there for many years.

A reporter then asked Phillips how he could form such a conclusion when he knew quite well that "the minds and speech of the people were very much Government-controlled, and all what the British Labour delegation had seen and heard must have been pretty much rehearsed."

Mr Phillips retorted: "I am expressing my personal opinion from what I have seen and heard during our visit. I am quite free to express my opinion just as you can express contrary opinion."—United Press.

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SHIRAZI

PACIFIC PACT REACTIONS

Ice Breaking
In The Arctic

The French Navy To Explore Deep Sea Regions

Paris, Sept. 8.

The French Navy has made plans to explore deep sea regions, previously unknown to man, in the Bathyscaphe F. N. S. III which plunged to the record depth of 4,050 metres (nearly 4,430 yards) off Dakar in February.

Naval engineers at Toulon are at present fitting cameras, extra searchlights and scientific equipment into the tiny craft ready for the new underwater exploration.

Commander Georges Huout, of the French Navy, the 43-year-old former corvette captain, who commanded the successful plunge to the bed of the Atlantic, will pilot the craft on its first "fact finding" dive later this year.

But instead of naval engineer Pierre Wilm, his partner in the record-making dive, a naval scientist will be squatting beside him in the two metres (6 feet 6 inches) wide sphere as it sinks through the inky water off Toulon.

The odd-shaped ship, looking like a flattened cigar with a ball attached beneath it, will make her first dive to 2,000 metres (2,187 yards) according to a Navy spokesman in Paris.

Once she touches bottom, a camera will film the luminous-eyed fish, crabs, brilliantly coloured shrimps and any "deep sea monsters" which swim into the beam of the craft's 1,000-watt searchlights.

SLASHING FISH

Commander Huout says that on all his previous dives in the Bathyscaphe he has seen swarms of slashing fish, and other sea life, through the port hole. Instruments will record water temperatures and currents. Mud, rock and sand will be sampled on the sea bed for geological analysis and plankton—the tiny organisms which live in sea water—will be taken to the surface.

Several Naval scientists have already staked claims to a place when the Bathyscaphe starts its exploratory plunges. The French National Centre of Scientific Research, a semi-government body which helps finance the ship, will also send down civilian scientists.

NEED COURAGE

The scientists will need courage, for diving even to a depth of 2,000 metres—far below the range of a submarine—may be dangerous. If the tremendous water pressure should force a leak in the 90-millimetre thick "skin" of the sphere, it is a waste of the petrol tank is damaged, the Bathyscaphe may never rise to the surface.

No cable connects here to an escorting ship far above her, and there is no safety device to save the two men if the cabin becomes flooded. The Bathyscaphe is towed to the site of her dive by a naval vessel, and iron weights drag her down when she is ready to sink.

OUTSIDE LINK

Once on the bottom, the Commander can edge her to and fro with the help of two propellers, but the only link with the world above is by Morse code signals—messages which were picked up perfectly by the escorting vessel "Elle-Moutier" during the five-hour dive off Dakar.

Conditions inside the sphere are at best uncomfortable. At 4,000 metres down in the Atlantic, the metal inside of the sphere "sweated," and water dripped on to the naval officers. The air inside, in spite of oxygen, was thick.

A water pressure of 50,000 tons threatened to crush the ship, and the men inside it. The Bathyscaphe F. N. S. III was reconstructed by the French Navy from a model designed by the Swiss professor, Auguste Piccard. His craft had proved unseaworthy during trials.

But the ship is international. The Belgian Centre of Scientific Research also finances it in part, and has a say in how it shall be used. — China Mail Special.

AMERICA-JAPAN DEFENCE PLANS

Mutual Trust The Main Factor

Washington, Sept. 8.

General Keizo Hayashi, Chairman of the Japanese Joint Staff Council said on arrival in Washington today that "mutual trust" was the most important factor in United States-Japanese plans for defence.

General Hayashi, ranking officer in Japan's infant new armed forces, arrived in an official plane from Kansas City.

He was given a full dress military reception with a 17-gun salute and a guard of honour. General Hayashi said in a formal statement that he was happy to see the growth of mutual understanding between the two countries and looked forward to joint activities for "the peace and security of the free world."

He said he wanted to express the appreciation of Japan for the help received from the United States for the development of our self-defence forces.

General Hayashi was greeted by high ranking American officials headed by General C. L. Bolte, Army Vice-Chief of Staff, and by the Japanese Ambassador and other diplomatic representatives. — Reuter.

Father Objected To Suitor's Glasses

Weston-Super-Mare, Sept. 8. Norman Mansley, 23-year-old builder, has been told that his father, Emily Smith, a 16-year-old Junior, had refused to accept him as a son-in-law because he wore glasses. Miss Smith's applications for legal permission to marry was adjourned for a fortnight so that the father could be interviewed. The girl cannot read or write. — China Mail Special.

New Delhi, Sept. 8

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, a former President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has been appointed Minister of Labour. It was announced today.

Mr. Desai has been the principal spokesman of labour in the Indian Parliament.

He succeeds Mr. Venkata Giri, who resigned last week in disagreement with a Government decision to modify a wage award to bank workers. — Reuter.

Manchester, Sept. 8.

A Manchester firm has announced today that it had invented a colorless chemical for impregnating wool giving it permanent protection against moths. It has no smell. — China Mail Special.

MIDWIVES MEETING Hypnotism Limited In Childbirth

London, Sept. 8.

A British obstetrician, Dr. N. J. Minnitt of Liverpool, told world midwives meeting here today that hypnotism in childbirth had only a limited application.

Asked by Mrs. Marthe Jay, a French delegate to state his view on hypnotism, Dr. Minnitt said some people were susceptible to this type of treatment but it could not be used in all cases. He had himself used it in some cases.

Miss Margaret Brooksbank, Matron of the Royal Maternity Hospital, told the International Congress of Midwives that childbirth should be a painless, satisfying experience.

She advocated proper child-birth training to help future parents to develop the right attitude towards sex, marriage and motherhood.

"Lack of knowledge of the birth processes is widespread," she said. "Simple instructions aided by diagrams and pictures help the mother to know herself."

Mothercraft classes for pregnant mothers and the attendance of expectant fathers at parents classes had proved successful. — China Mail Special.

Court Martial Sentence Reduced

Berlin, Sept. 8.

The British army authorities have reduced a court martial sentence of imprisonment on Private Jack Hartley, 32, for attempted desertion, an Army spokesman said today.

Hartley was arrested by the East German Police and spent nearly four years behind the "Iron Curtain."

At a court martial on July 20, he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and to be discharged with ignominy.

The sentence has been reduced to 10 months and he will not be discharged.

ARRESTED

He was absent from his unit, the King's Liverpool Regiment, then stationed in Berlin—from November 8, 1951 to June 28, this year. He said in evidence that he was arrested in East Germany while trying to get to England via Hamburg. He hoped to get a compassionate posting which he said had been refused him in Berlin.

He tried to escape five times before finally managing to get to Berlin with the help of a German. — China Mail Special.

Pakistan Is Losing Patience

London, Sept. 8. Ahmed Jaffer, a member of the Pakistani Parliament, told delegates to the World Government Conference today that Pakistan's patience toward India is "very near the end."

Jaffer, leader of his country's Parliamentary delegation to the conference, charged that India was expending all its resources in an endeavour to "swallow up" Kashmir.

He said that India was building a military power against Pakistan. Speaking about the United Nations, which, he said, had been debating the Kashmir issue for years, Jaffer said, "The Great Powers have always shed crocodile tears for the case of Pakistan but have not done anything tangible to force the hands of the Indians to hold a plebiscite." — France-Press.

EDDIE WARD AND EVATT IN SCENE

Canberra, Sept. 8.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, the Federal Opposition leader, who has been barred from appearing as counsel before the Royal Commission on Espionage, figured in a noisy scene in the House of Representatives today.

The Speaker, Mr. Archie Cameron, had blocked all questions on the Royal Commission when a member asked about phone-tapping by the security service.

Dr. Evatt interjected "police state."

Mr. Cameron said: "I am going to object to references in the House to a police state." He ordered Dr. Evatt to withdraw and apologise.

Dr. Evatt rose saying: "I suppose I should apologise to the police."

The Speaker ordered him to make an unreserved withdrawal and apology.

Dr. Evatt obeyed but Mr. Eddie Ward, a former Labour minister, shouted: "It is obvious anyway."

The Speaker made Mr. Ward withdraw.

When another member, Mr. Clyde Cameron, said the Speaker had told him privately that a police state was operating, the Speaker said: "He better watch himself or he will be in a state."

— Reuter.

Western Countries Welcome Move Against Aggression PEKING CRITICAL

London, Sept. 8.

Western countries tonight welcomed the Southeast Asia defence pact, signed in Manila today, as a step towards peace and security in Asia, but Communist sources attacked it as an "aggressive military bloc."

First critical reaction to the eight-nation pact came from the New China News Agency in Peking. It said in a message received here that the treaty created "a military bloc against the Asian people" through which America would try to interfere in the home affairs of Asian countries, suppress their liberation movements and turn them into colonies and bases for aggression.

On the other hand, foreign office spokesmen of West Germany, Belgium and Italy—all countries outside the new treaty—Britain and France quickly welcomed it. Japan also approved the principles of SEATO but would not join if it meant Japanese troops would be sent overseas according to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Katsuo Okazaki in Tokyo.

The signing of the treaty was hailed in diplomatic quarters in London as marking the end of Britain's exclusion from United States and Commonwealth defence plans in the Pacific.

The Foreign Office warmly welcomed the conclusion of the treaty as marking "a significant increase in the security of the areas concerned"—which includes the British colonies of Malaya and Borneo.

Though the ANZUS treaty organisation of Australia, New Zealand and the United States will continue to exist, British opinion is that its role will be in some ways similar to the Brussels treaty organisation of which Britain, France and the Benelux countries are members. It is still useful in many ways but its chief original purpose of preparing collective defence has now been overtaken by the 14-member Atlantic Pact.

SEPARATE PROTOCOL

The separate protocol, putting Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam under SEATO protection though they are not members was also welcomed in London as providing "a guarantee for an Indo-China settlement reached at Geneva."

The New China News Agency said the British delegate at Manila, Lord Reading, had contradicted himself by saying he hoped to live in peace with other countries while at the same time agreeing to "the aggressive Southeast Asian bloc."

The Australian and New Zealand delegates had tried to "camouflage" the aggressive nature of SEATO by saying that it should extend to economic as well as military measures but the United States "made it plain that economic planning was beyond the scope of this conference," the agency said.

In Europe, the East Berlin news agency ADN said the pact

contravened the Indo-China ceasefire agreement.

It included "economic bait" intended for the countries which refused to attend the Manila conference but was aggressively directed against the "democratic countries," especially China and Asian national liberation movements, ADN said.

Other world reactions were: Paris: A Foreign Office spokesman said the French Government "welcomes the conclusion of a treaty whose sole objective is to strengthen peace and security and economic development in the area covered by the pact."

French officials gave a special welcome to the separate protocol which in effect put South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the three Indo-China states, under the treaty's protection without their actually being signatories to it.

But the Independent evening paper, Le Monde, described the pact as a "lame compromise" between American ambitions and Asian hesitations.

PACT WEAKENED

"Southeast Asia itself has sulked at the American project if it has not boycotted it," Le Monde said, adding, "Will not the economic plans of the organisation be weakened by the fact that Japan is excluded?"

Le Monde said the root of the problem lay in preventing Communist infiltration rather than military attack and it was doubtful whether the pact would be seen as "encouraging modernisation and compromise on the Communist side."

Bomb: A West German Foreign Office spokesman said the SEATO was a further contribution to the consolidation of the anti-Communist defence front which in effect drew a line across the map and told the Communists "so far and no further."

Britain & U.S. See Eye To Eye

He added that the Foreign Office particularly welcomed the fact that Britain and the United States had been able to see eye to eye on the principles for Far East defence.

Rome: The treaty was greeted with satisfaction in Italy, according to a Foreign Office spokesman, who said Italy considered it "of great importance in strengthening the stability of the Far East and contributing effectively to its defence and peaceful development."

Brussels: A Foreign Office spokesman said Belgium welcomed the treaty as "the first attempt to weld the peoples of the Far East into a common organisation." But he said such an organisation would be incomplete while India "regretfully" stood aside and a long-term effort would be needed before concrete results could be expected from SEATO.

Washington: Mr. Sidney Holland, the Prime Minister, told the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation conference "I think the security of the Pacific is improving all the time."

"It seems likely that we can look forward to the future of the Pacific with greater confidence than at any time since the war."

Undersecretary Mr. Arthur Calwell, Deputy Minister for the Labour Department, said in Parliament that

SEATO "looks like being a case of 'save Europe first'—a 1954 version of 'Bent Hitler first'."

He added that Australia was in a difficult position since many of the islands around her had no defences.

Indian Government officials were reserved in their comment, pending a fuller examination of the treaty.

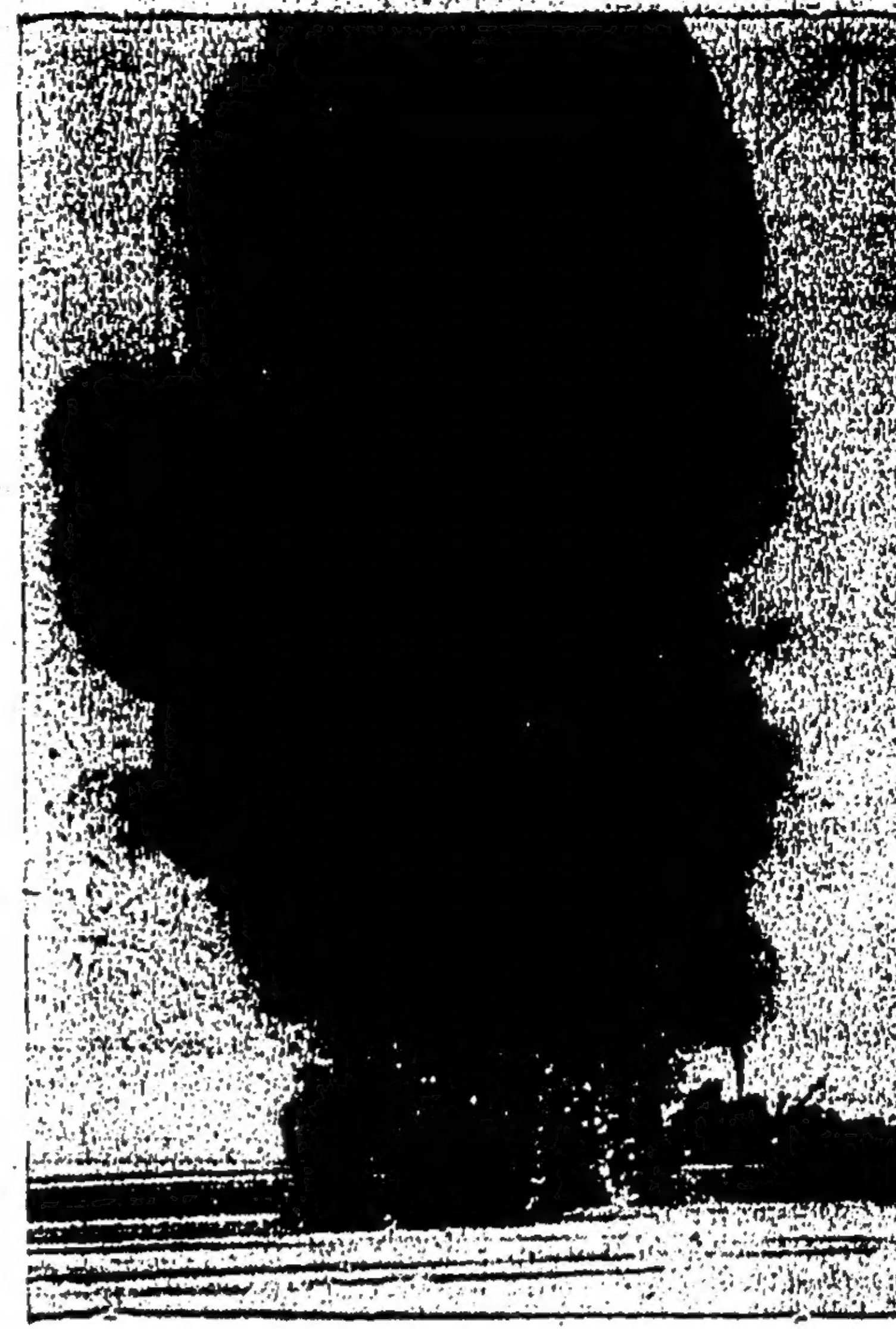
ATTITUDE OF REGRET

But their general attitude was one of regret, based on Prime Minister Nehru's view that such an organisation might reverse what he believed to be the trend towards peace in Asia, initiated at the Geneva conference.

The officials said India was opposed to the creation of blocs, especially if they might be interpreted as aimed at any country or group.

The fact that the treaty referred to "aggression" without qualification had been noted, as also the United States declaration that it viewed aggression as Communist in the context of the treaty, the officials said.

India is uneasy about Pakistan's participation since it is felt that Pakistan is actually helping the SEATO against the Communist bloc. India is also uneasy about the fact that the SEATO is a military organisation and that it is a step towards the creation of a military bloc.



The Icebreaker NSS Burton Island appears to have lost her bow as an underwater demolition team tests various explosives for their effectiveness in breaking up Arctic ice in the Bering Straits. The group included scientists and technicians who collected sea water and ice which will be used for further tests and analysis, at the Navy's Electronics Laboratories, San Diego, California. During previous trips to the Arctic, crewmen aboard the Burton Island were able to walk ashore on the frozen ice. However, this summer, due to the melting condition encountered at such places as Nome, Alaska, most of them were carried ashore in helicopters. Two helicopters were used during the expedition, including one of the new two-rotor type. The tests were part of the research programme designed to make the frozen wastes of the Arctic more accessible to military operations, thus strengthening one of the vital links of Continental defence. — Express Photo.

Possible Success Of S. Korean Appeal For Aid

Seoul, Sept. 8.

The South Korean Economic Co-ordinator, Paik Deco Chin, talking with United States officials in Washington on military and economic aid to South Korea, has reported to the home Government he believed the United States would accept a ROK appeal for \$400 million military aid for 1955, Government sources said today.

The source said the Government had received an interim report from Paik which said that results of the conference was "not very satisfactory but encouraging."

The Economic Co-ordinator said in the report that "reasonable progress" had been made in negotiations for \$400 million military aid necessary for forming ten reserve divisions and improving treatment for ROK soldiers, according to Government source.

The source said Paik reported that he requested FOA Director Harold Stassen, to make prompt purchases with \$200 million FOA funds for Korea for fiscal 1955, without causing "such delays as in 1954."

As a result of this request, Mr. Stassen has ordered United Nations Economic Co-ordinator for Korea, Mr. C. Tyler Wood, who is attending the Washington conference, to allocate immediately \$45 million for August and September in the initial stage of the 1955 purchase programme, Paik reported.

But the United States has not so far agreed to the ROK proposal to buy FOA economic aid to \$450 million, the Government source added.

He said Mr. Paik was expected to arrive in Tokyo in a few days on his way home to talk with United Nations Commander, General John E. Hill, on how to effectuate the agreement reached in Washington.

RED VIEWPOINT

London, Sept. 8.

The Communists, New China News Agency today said, had been reached in Washington recently to expand the South Korean Army.

The man responsible is the South Korean Defence Minister. He concluded, the agreement following the talks between the American authorities and Syngman Rhee, the agency said.

It added: "The increased tempo of United States aid to expand the South Korean Army is regarded here as posing a continued threat to the Korean armistice." — Reuter.

De Castries For Paris

Paris, Sept. 8.

General Christian de Castries, Commander of the Dien Bien Phu garrison, who was freed by the Vietnamese last week, will fly to Paris this week, but only for a "one-day" visit, the French News Agency reported from Hanoi today.

The Agency quoted General de Castries as saying he would return to his home in France and would not be involved in any further military operations.

LIN YU-TANG STILL SEARCHING FOR UNIVERSITY STAFF

London, Sept. 8.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang, Chancellor of the new Nanyang University, which is to be built in Singapore, left here by air today for Paris.

His search for staff will take him on his way home for beyond France to Italy, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Egypt. He has already engaged an English tutor to be head of the English Department of the University. It is expected that the principal appointments will be announced from Singapore in a few days.

The Agency quoted General de Castries as saying he would return to his home in France and would not be involved in any further military operations.

English are well known here. He was one of the first to interpret China to the West.

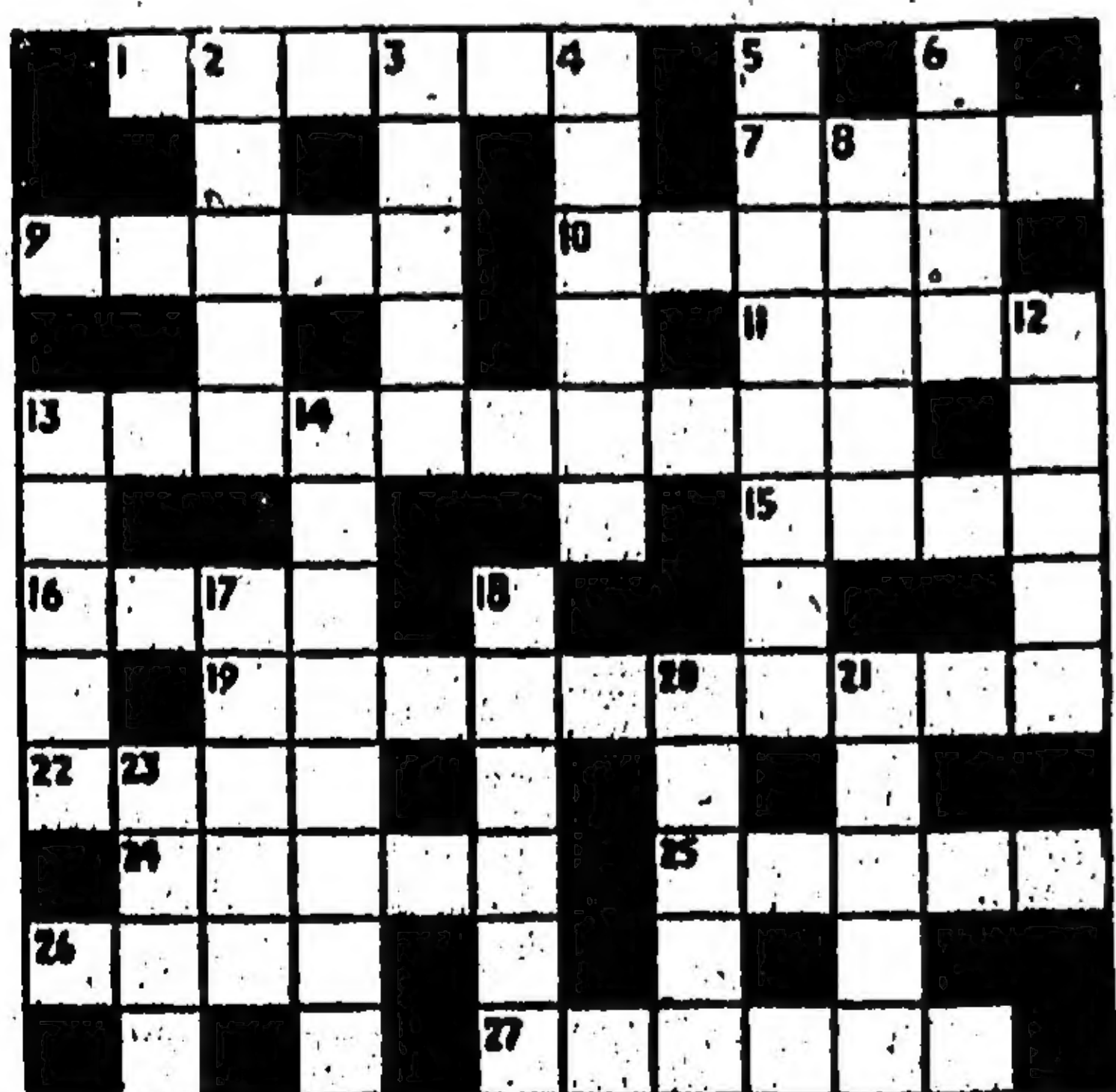
He expects to be back in Singapore on October 2. Blueprints of the new university with its three colleges of arts, sciences and commerce are waiting for him there.

A spokesman for Dr. Lin said today that the building of the new university would start the moment he arrived in Singapore.

Students would be admitted by October, 1955.

Though he has met many prominent people in London, Dr. Lin has made few public appearances and his only recorded speech was at a meeting of students at Malaya's Federal University. On this occasion, he had expected to make a small address of welcome, but he was unable to do so because of a cold. He was then asked to make a speech at the meeting.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Floor covering (6).
- 7 Do as told (4).
- 9 Dried coconut kernels (5).
- 10 Of less importance (5).
- 11 Couch (4).
- 13 Recalls (10).
- 14 Particle (4).
- 16 Small hall (4).
- 19 Disenfranchise (10).
- 22 Metal (4).
- 24 Speak (5).
- 26 Armistice (5).
- 28 Lord (4).
- 29 Walk like a child (6).

DOWN

- 2 Savoury jelly (5).
- 3 Gem (5).
- 4 Interfere with (6).
- 5 Faithful (8).
- 6 Bondman (4).
- 8 Promote fervently (colloquial) (5).
- 12 Acknowledge (5).
- 13 Learned Hebrew (5).
- 14 Normal (8).
- 17 Worship (5).
- 18 Stress (6).
- 20 Enlighten (5).
- 21 Peer (6).
- 23 Fish ponds (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Cuddle, 4 Frank, 5 Uphill, 7 Blot, 10 Tale, 12 Convent, 15 Altar, 18 Answer, 21 Base, 23 Iron, 26 Scenery, 27 Tent, 28 Luther, 29 Cohere, 30 Gossip, 32 Gratia, Down: 1 Clasp, 2 Displace, 3 Reluctant, 6 Notice, 8 Lorry, 11 Clasp, 12 Chain, 15 Inhabit, 16 Twinkle, 18 Action, 21 Coast.

THE MAN IN MY LIFE

Personality Probe ends with a human problem faced by a rising star

HE SAYS 'NO'

So... what does a good wife do?

—asks GLORIA's daughter

A young wife, her husband, and a VERY FAMOUS MOTHER—that's an eternal triangle of a different sort in this last instalment of the "Man-in-My-Life" series.



MOTHER and DAUGHTER... yes, daughter on the left

From the way she speaks French and Italian, for instance, you would never guess she is an American born in Hollywood. She looks so young you would never guess that she is three years married and mother of a daughter. She looks so happy you would never guess she is often worried about her career or even that she has a career.

Yet Michelle's mother wanted a boy. Michelle wanted a boy. Not only has she to manage the man and child in her life. She has a mother in her life too. A celebrated mother. A mother who has known disaster triumph as a film star then daughter Michelle (or anyone else for that matter) can hope to achieve.

Mama is Gloria Swanson. "Imagine it," said Michelle. "It is just like being Beethoven's son."

Trousers

WE were sitting in the bar of the ugly and expensive Lido hotel where all the stars are gathered for the Venice Film Festival.

We glanced across at another table where La Swanson was holding court and looking like anything but a mother. She was dressed in a half-mast, a simple black jersey and a diamond clip that glinted like a miniature chandelier.

Her eyes flashed and her face changed expression every few seconds as she talked, and talked a n d

"Isn't she wonderful?" Michelle said. She is telling them all about her plans for the party.

"You know about the party, don't you? The Americans are taking an old palace on the Grand Canal and inviting people from all over to come as famous personalities of the past 50 years."

"Ambassador Clare Luce is coming from Rome. Auntie

Feichteler from Naples. Audrey and Katharine Hepburn, Mel Ferrer, Dietrich, Marlon Brando, Noel Coward, Cecil De Mille, Judy Garland, Farley Granger, and Olivia de Havilland are all coming.

"But who do you think will be the hit of the party? Why, mother, of course. She has sent to New York for a special and sensational costume and is keeping it a secret."

Names

THERE was nothing but admiration in Michelle Farmer's voice as she spoke about Mother Swanson. But she did admit that being her daughter had not exactly made her own career a smooth road to success.

Said Michelle: "I wanted producers to pick me as a promising young actress and not because I was Swanson's child. So I came to Europe and used my father's name as my professional name."

"The Swanson name doesn't suit my type. Look at mother. Even today she is still a woman-on-a-leopard-skin, an incense-perfumed-room type. I am the daughter of a girl—and the girl is a girl."

Michelle began as a "voice off" in one of the touring companies her mother started after she finished as a star of silent films.

Then a French producer saw her and gave her a contract to star in his forthcoming production, "Monte Carlo."

The name of the producer was Robert Amon. He has a face like a bulldog and a figure like a life-guard. Before the end of the film he and Michelle were married.

"He turned out to be a fierce-

ful type—just like mother," said Michelle. "He tried to organise my career for me too. I let him organise a family for us instead."

Robert Amon's film was not very good. But Michelle's performance in it definitely was.

The offers started to come in. She was asked to go back to

Hollywood to make a film. J. Arthur Rank asked her to consider two parts.

"And then the war started," said Michelle. "My husband said 'No.'"

Just then Robert Amon came into the bar, slapped her playfully across the shoulders, and then went to join a huddle of French film producers.

"Oh yes, I was a success in my husband's film," said Michelle. "There were plenty of offers. But Robert said 'No' repeatedly when I asked him."

"He kept pointing out that I was now his wife. He said he did not want me to work. He said he did not want to be married to a film star, even if she became as famous as my mother. And what does a good wife do in those circumstances?"

Thoughts

MICHELLE FARMER looked at her husband fondly and then glanced over her shoulder at her mother.

"Fancy having to handle two of them at once—and carving a career at the same time," said Michelle.

How does she keep them happy?

In the case of Mama Swanson it is the sweet way of a thoughtful daughter.

When they go to premieres together, though Michelle is so attractive, she always drops a pace or two behind when the photographers start appearing.

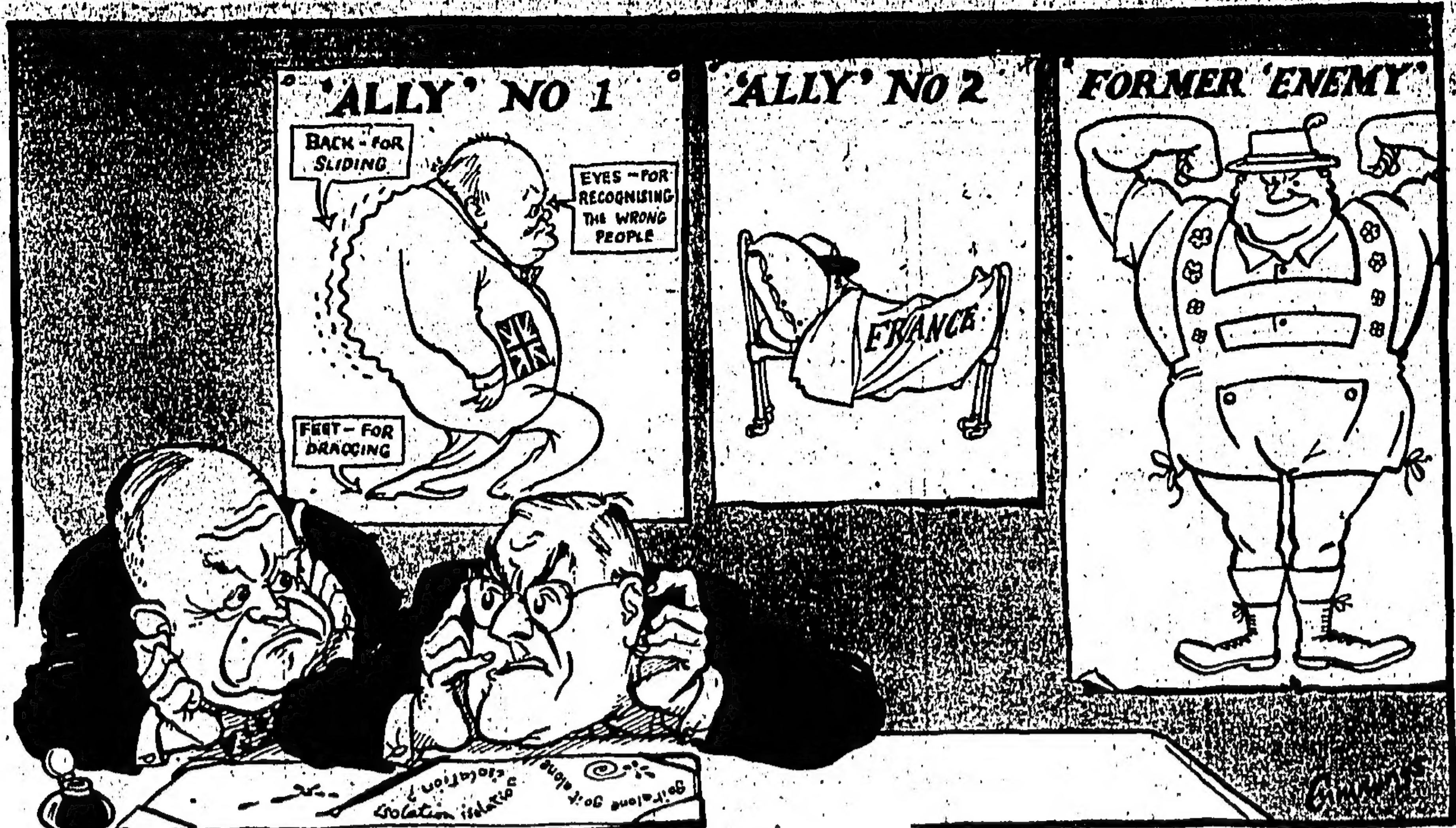
With her husband her method is more secret and more subtle. But it comes to work too. At my rate as a film actress, Michelle Farmer's stock has risen in France since she gave such a good performance in a poor film.

She is managing the man (and the woman) in her life to this extent: the moment she wants to make another film, neither Mama Swanson nor husband Robert will stop her.

At 25, even with a bossy mother and husband, she can afford to be confident.

POSTSCRIPT: Latest news about that party. Swanson is reported planning to come dressed as Charlie Chaplin. Katharine Hepburn as Amelia Earhart. Noel Coward as Kaiser Wilhelm, and Marlon Brando as Premier Mendes-France.

Miss Farmer is said to be planning to come disguised as her mother.



"OF COURSE, WE COULD ALWAYS MAKE GERMANY THE FORTY-NINTH STATE."

London Express Service

DON IDDON'S DIARY

They Live On Gambling But Seldom Gamble

Reno, Tuesday.

I SHOULD have known better than arrive in Reno at 8.30 on a Saturday night, but I had lingered in Sacramento, a pleasant town, and taken the winding road over the sierras slowly.

Reno was jammed and still is. I passed motel after motel, all with the little blue and green neon signs out: "No vacancy."

The more polite and luxurious motels had signs saying: "Sorry, no vacancy."

I drove right into the centre of the town, which looked like an inflamed carbuncle as bright as Broadway and criss-crossed with snaking chains of red, green, purple, and yellow light. Enormous electric signs, some in old-fashioned bulbs, announced: "Nevada Club, Harrah's The Nugget, Craps, Bingo, Jumbo, Jackpot."

The biggest sign of all said: "Reno—the biggest little city in the world." This was glittering gulch, the home of gambling, quick divorce, and cut-rate

marriage, and it was full of customers.

It looked as if I might have to sleep in the car, but I drove around and finally found a motel with the sign "Vacancy."

I swung in, and the manager came out and said: "You need two rooms—that will cost you 30 dollars." I protested that I had paid less at the Ritz, the Carlton, the Savoy, and the Bristol in Paris, but it was no use. The fellow said: "It's not my motel, and it's Saturday night in the middle of the season."

I took the place knowing I was being gouged and rooked, but I was too tired to argue.

Never close

BARS and gambling places never close here. When war began Washington ordered some houses to shut; but it was a problem, because many of the pleasure domes had no locks. Now gaming goes on all day and all night.

The first thing and the last thing that strikes or rather bludgeons you about Reno is the noise. Slot machines (or

"one-armed bandits")—I think we call them fruit machines in England—clang and bellow all the time, occasionally—very occasionally—spewing out winnings.

The biggest little city in the world makes most noise for its size in the world. Even on Sunday morning at nine o'clock when I walked round the town it was full of furious sound. Imagine Sunday morning at nine o'clock and the gaudy bars thronged with men and women sipping Scotch, rums, Bourbons, rye, gulping beer, tossing back Martinis, gin fizzes, and vodka.

I said to a local reporter: "What about the Day of Rest?" He said: "If you live here you get used to it—actually residents like myself hardly ever gamble. I hope you are not going to run Reno down."

I am going to try not to, but it is going to be difficult. One of the few generous things that can be said about it is that in an age of atomic jitters Reno is dead-pan calm, concerned only with such matters of consequence as who won who lost, and what you'll have to drink. During my stay here I have been handed a cute little book-

let entitled: "Facts about Reno, Sparks (the adjoining town), and Washoe County, Nevada."

The booklet lists what it calls "timely information." The information is listed alphabetically, but under D there is only "Dog licences." No divorce. Under C there is "Carriage and refuse." No gambling. Perhaps the booklet has something in that phrase "garbage and refuse."

Nearly broke

THE local reporter and my little fact book informed me about the churches, the hospitals, the libraries, the theatres, and Reno has all these, but they are obscured, almost lost, in the blaze and dazzle of the gaming houses and bars.

Last Sunday morning I never heard a church bell ring. I am sure some did, but my eardrums were numb with the rattle of the slot machines. If all this gambling and six-weeks divorce had paid off perhaps a case could be made for them, but the truth is that the wide-open

town of Reno, its even more flamboyant sister Las Vegas, and the entire State of Nevada are close to going broke.

Nevada, sixth largest State in the Union, has only 150,000 people, though it sends two Senators to Washington, as New York does.

Wherever you go there are gambling machines—in the hotel lobbies, in the drug stores, in the hairdressers, in the haberdashers—yes, and in the men's rooms.

Change here is almost invariably given in silver cartwheel dollars. My pockets sagged with silver after buying a packet of cigarettes with a ten-dollar bill. The idea, of course, is that you will unload.

At this time most of the gamblers seem to be tourists, many of them women having a glistening flutter, but at the far tables I saw professional gamblers, flint-eyed with concentration.

Cheap divorce

CHILDREN hover outside the entrances of the clubs, but are not encouraged and sometimes shooed away. I have seen none gambling.

Divorce is cheaper than I thought—you can shed a wife or a husband for around \$400 or \$500, including living expenses. During the past 20 years 180,000 women have been granted divorces in Reno and Las Vegas, swarming to take up residence here permanently but almost all of them have packed their bags and fled as soon as their decrees have been granted. One hundred and eighty thousand—a larger figure than the State's entire population.

Nevada calls itself "The cyclone cellar for the tax-evaders," and there is no State tax on income, no inheritance tax, no death duties, sales or gift tax, but somehow people do not linger in the silver and sago-brush State. Even if they marry here they soon quit.

Although Reno is still ahead in divorces and marriages it is second to Las Vegas in gambling turnover. I spent a few hours in Las Vegas at the beginning of my visit to the West, but I did not like it.

Gangster threat

THE gangsters have moved into Las Vegas, and many shrewd newspapermen and some police forecast a bloody gang war there. There have been shootings in the Chinese saloons, and many of the gambling clubs, swaggar hotels, and fish, hotels are financed by mobster money.

Las Vegas, more flamboyant and more raucous than Reno, is that impossible place—drawing bigger entertainment stars than Reno, but making more money out of them. It is a place where you can see a mobster and a

SPOTLIGHT ON "DO IT YOURSELF"

AMERICA has gone in for the "Do It Yourself" craze in a big way. The recent "Do It Yourself" exhibition in New York was a sell-out, partly because of the high cost of labour in such professions as plumbing, building, carpentry and house decorating.

As a result, almost every American family has some "home work" project on hand. Redecorating with the new rubber-based paints is a cinch. Furniture is bought unassembled and put together at home. A small family car even succumbed to this treatment recently.

The power lathe, which creates serviceable and good-looking furniture from plywood, is a fixture in many homes.

Many Americans are even soundproofing and insulating their houses, and few haven't learned to fix their own bad plumbing or TV sets. —RAY MURRAY (New York).

BUNGALOW BUILDERS

DUTCH housewives are now making their own clothes and mending their children's shoes. They are also learning to fix their own bad plumbing or TV sets. —RAY MURRAY (New York).

Do you like to do things yourself? Or do you prefer to call in a professional to do the job for you? Correspondents here report what most people do in various countries.

HANDYMEN ALL

HIGH labour costs since the war have given a renewed impetus to the "Do It Yourself" craze, and almost everybody fancies himself as a handyman nowadays. Big departmental stores have been quick to cash in on this development, even going to the extent of holding special "Do It Yourself" weeks during which they demonstrate the latest gadgets and tools for re-papering, cleaning, painting and so on, for which in the old days a home owner would call in professional.

DOING IT THEMSELVES

WITHIN sight of my windows an electrician and a postman are building their future homes stone by stone, and an engineer is busy adding a wooden bedroom and living room for summer use to his townshed.

Beyond our hedge the professor is painting his house. Together my wife and I have recently built a wall around our terrace, and a neighbour is

left to the cleaners. Laundry is increasingly done at home, often in daily-hired washing machines.

An actor friend has just tiled his kitchen and re-upholstered some chairs while his wife covered lampshades. The host of Denmark's TV service found painting and decorating his house the other day. —JAMES WHITE (Copenhagen).

NOT HERE

IF such a campaign hits Italy it would start a revolution. Italy has two million unemployed, many of whom are employed by picking up old jobs, such as painting someone's backyard fence, or pepping the walls.

NO TIME

THE great postwar boom in housing has so far been sufficient to keep the building trade in full employment, but once the peak of this is over the growth of "Do-It-Yourself" may well hit the trade quite severely. —JAN MACLEOD (London).

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professionals who are punctual, efficient and not too dear.

In Geneva there is hardly a family without a motor vehicle of some sort, be it car, motor bike or scooter. Yet one seldom sees a man washing his car in the garage. If all this under his raised bonnet. Even the simplest jobs are left to the trained garage hand, although his prices are ruinous.

The women show a different picture. Almost all housewives do their own laundry and make all the jam and preserves for their family. Some boast that they make their own clothes, but the result is not always a happy one. —ROGER ALLEN (Geneva).

NOT HERE

IF such a campaign hits Italy it would start a revolution. Italy has two million unemployed, many of whom are employed by picking up old jobs, such as painting someone's backyard fence, or pepping the walls.

But this surplus labour is cheap. If you can afford to have the house decorated, or buy your wife a new dress, then you can afford to have it done for you.

Moreover, the average Italian is not hobby-conscious. He does not enjoy gardening, pottering around the house. After work he prefers to sit at a small drink or game of whist, or perhaps

he goes to a small cinema or a public house, or perhaps he goes to a small cinema or a public house, or perhaps he goes to a small cinema or a public house.

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"CANTON"	19th October	19th November
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NOTICE

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Saturday, 11th September 1954 (Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival Day).

Hongkong, 9th Sept, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"ANCHISES"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 1/2 Wharf from 10 a.m. on September 10 and 11, 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

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Hongkong, September 8, 1954.

HARRY ODELL SAYS



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In

"KNOCK ON WOOD"

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DON'T WASTE WATER

Britain Producing, Spending And Saving More

London, Sept. 8.

The British people are producing more, spending more — particularly on food — and are saving more, according to official figures released here tonight.

They show that total British output rose by 15 per cent between 1948 and 1953. The expansion was at a high rate in the manufacturing industries, in transport and communications, mining, building and most forms of services expanded at a slower rate.

Spending by individuals rose by six per cent between 1948 and 1953, the main increase being on food.

The consumption of sugar, preserves and confectionery rose to £303,000,000 in 1953 against £190,000,000 in 1948. But the consumption of bread and cereals fell from £358,000,000 in 1948 to £350,000,000 in 1953.

Since 1949 incomes have risen generally and the number of British citizens with incomes below £500 a year fell while others with income between £500 and £10,000 a year increased their numbers.

PERSONAL SAVINGS

Personal savings totalled £870,000,000 in 1953 which was considerably above the average level for the post-war period. Government saving declined, and saving by commercial and industrial companies remained fairly constant, providing a little less than half the total saving needed to finance investment.

Ulbricht Returns

Berlin, Sept. 8.

Walter Ulbricht, East German Deputy Premier and General Secretary of the Communist Party, has resumed his office after a six-week stay in the Soviet Union, the official East German news agency, ADN, reported today.—Reuters.

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"ANADYR" sailing Sept. 9th

"IRAQUADY" sailing Oct. 5th

Seventh Commandment May Soon Apply To Italian Men

Rome, Sept. 8.

Italian men face the prospect of being punished henceforth for what centuries of tradition and the law have condemned: lapses from marital fidelity.

Most Italians have always regarded the Seventh Commandment, "... Neither shalt thou commit adultery," as primarily an exhortation to women.

The Italian Civil Code encourages this attitude. It decrees that women who commit adultery are liable to a year's imprisonment, and their husbands have grounds for legal separation (there is no divorce in Italy).

Under present laws men, however, are not liable to legal punishment for adultery, and the wife only has grounds for a separation if "the circumstances constitute a grave insult to her"—if, in other words, it can be proved that the husband has maintained a mistress for a considerable length of time.

Now a 44-year-old Christian Democrat Senator, Giuseppe Salari, has introduced into Parliament a draft Bill proposing that:

1. Men, too, should be liable to a year in prison for adultery, with or without aggravating circumstances; and

2. Adultery, whether committed by husband or wife, should constitute grounds for legal separation.

An epic battle is likely when the Salari Bill comes up for discussion, probably in the late autumn.

Opinion in Parliament, and the nation, is already sharply divided. Eminent members of Parliament and jurists have publicly debated Senator Salari's proposals, and reached opposite conclusions.

The main argument of those who oppose the Bill, and they include many feminists, is that the Salari Bill would greatly increase the number of separations in Italy, and break up many marriages which, in present conditions, are not

seriously affected by the husband's flagrant but temporary infidelities.

Supporters of the Bill say: "It is honest, logical and supremely just that the wife should enjoy the same rights as her husband in this vital matter."

"Since the act of adultery requires the participation of a man and a woman, it is absurd that the woman only should be punished."

Senator Salari, a lawyer from the central Italian province of Umbria, says that he is happily married and the father of four children.

He is one of the youngest members of the Italian Senate, elected a year ago. A leader of the powerful Catholic Action in Italy, he calls himself "an enemy of all social injustices."

He describes the legal discrimination between adulterers and adulteresses as "a major injustice."

"I know," he says, "that Italian men, and the male population of many other Latin nations, have always enjoyed a certain licence in extra-conjugal affairs."

"Tradition and the law have sanctioned their little escapades and pardoned their minor sins. So long as they changed their mistresses fairly, they were in no danger of prosecution."

"But this state of affairs can no longer be allowed. Many lawyers here do not agree with Senator Salari's argument that adultery committed by a man is as grave as adultery committed by a woman."

"From the moral point of view, yes; from the social point of view, no," said a jurist.

"Except in rare cases, a man can have any number of extra-marital adventures without causing serious harm to his family."

"But a single lapse on the wife's part may cause irreparable harm. The birth of a child conceived in adultery, for instance, would break a home nine times out of ten."

FAVOURABLE POINT. Supporters of the Salari Bill concede that the argument about such children is a point in favour of those who oppose the new proposals.

Another favourable point for the opposition is the way in which Italian public opinion regards adultery.

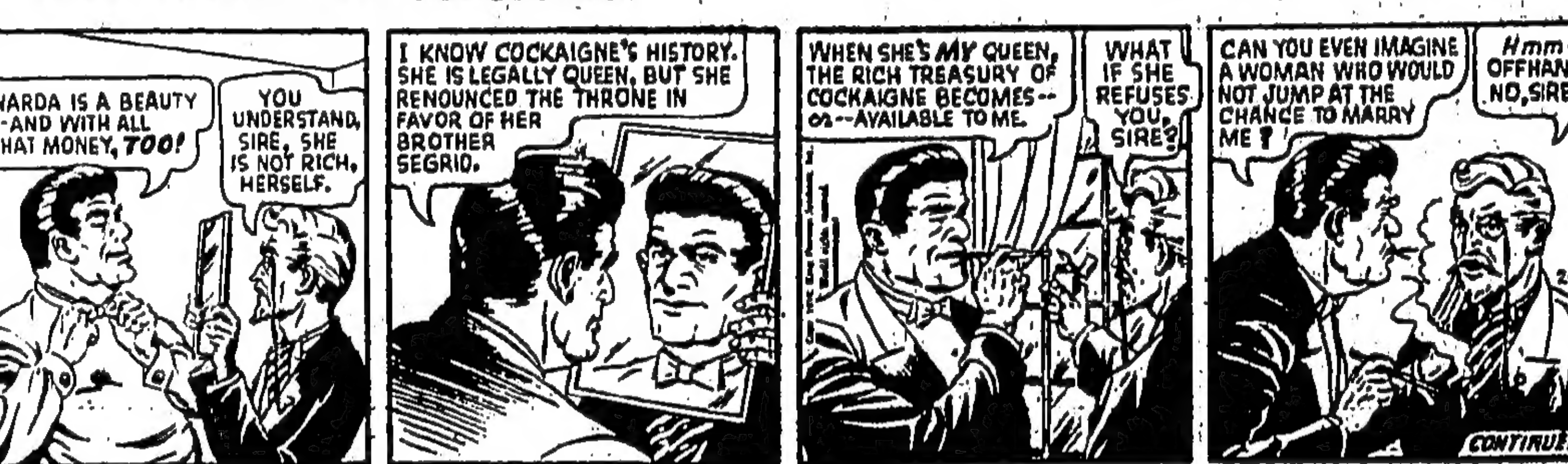
Sophia Loren, one of Italy's most glamorous film stars, put it this way: "The husband betrayed is an object of fun: the woman, of pity—or envy."

Current opinion in both Italian Houses of Parliament is that the Salari Bill stands a good chance of being approved—despite the opposition.

One member of the Chamber of Deputies explained: "It is one of those draft laws which Senators and Deputies feel that they must support—especially if the voting is public. Otherwise, they run the risk of being asked: 'Have you special reason for opposing this Bill?'"—China Mail Special.

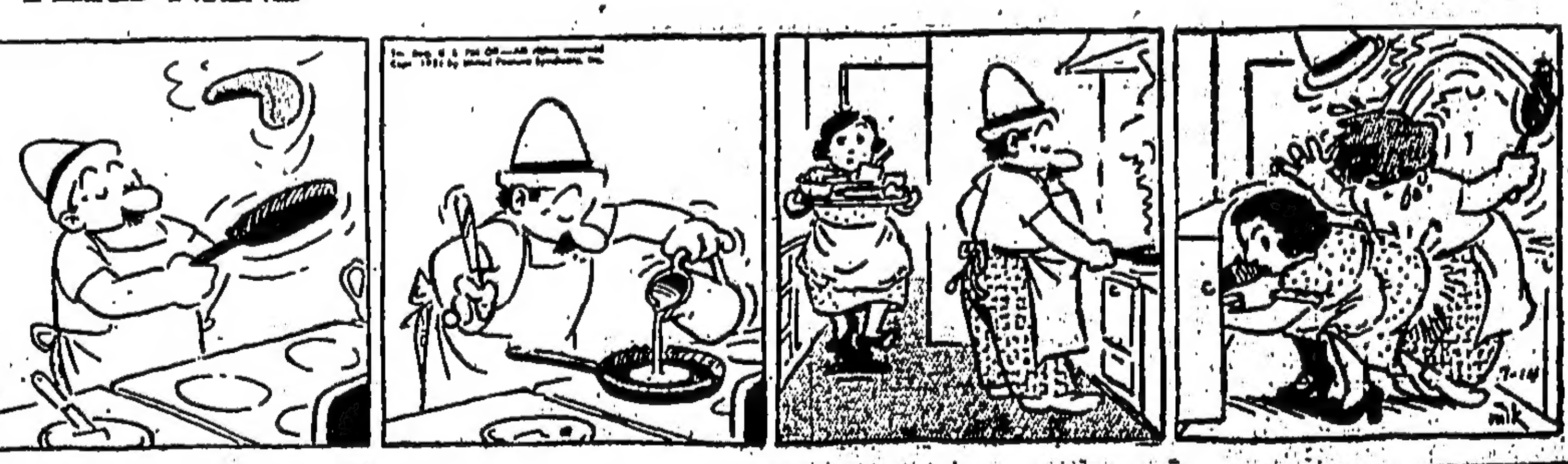
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



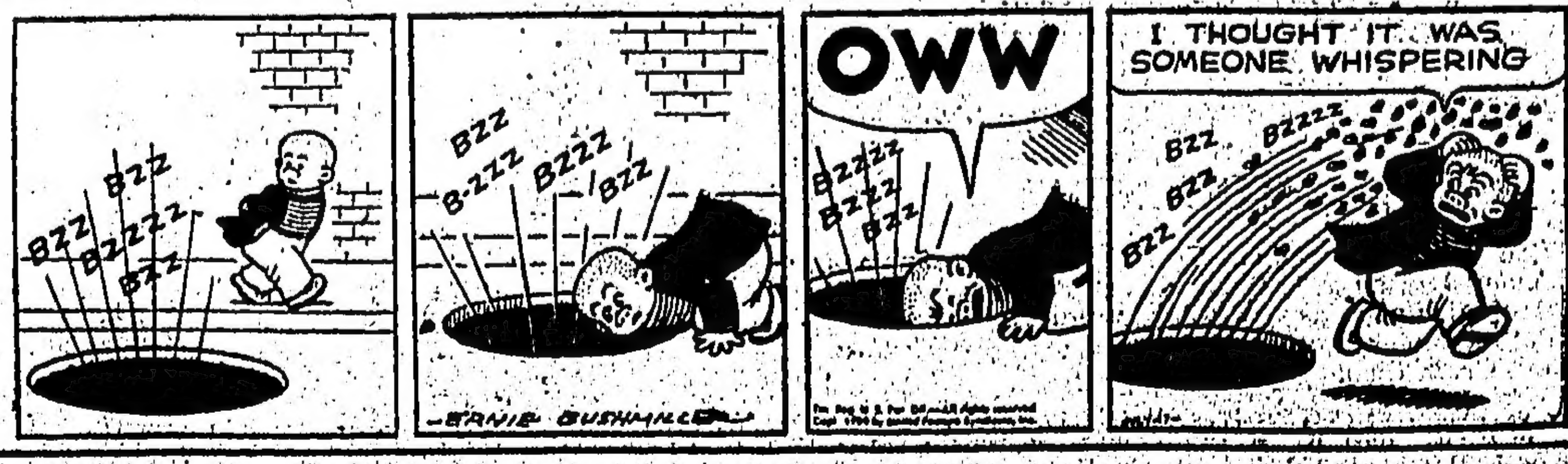
FERNAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TALK ABOUT MAGIC!

Have you seen

Admiral

AIR CONDITIONERS AND REFRIGERATORS



New Political Party In Uganda

Nairobi, Sept. 8.

A group of African professional and business men announced today that they would form a new African political party in Uganda.

It will be known as the All Uganda Party. Mr. Antoni Tumale, the acting secretary, said the party would have five aims.

1. To establish a nation of the people of Uganda and fight discrimination.

2. To establish an independent government, drawn from the people of Uganda, and freely elected by them.

3. To establish an atmosphere conducive to freedom of thought and expression without fear of victimisation.

4. To establish equality of opportunity for all Ugandans in the country's wealth within the reach of all.

5. To ensure social, economic and political progress for all Ugandans.

DAIRY BOX

MILK CHOCOLATES

this situation calls for a

Sanitrol

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Sept. 10 from Manila. Sails Sept. 11 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Sept. 26 from Singapore. Sails Sept. 26 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives Sept. 28 from Manila. Sails Sept. 27 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf.

"LAO"

Arrives Sept. 15 from Singapore. Sails Sept. 16 for Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya & Yokohama.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives Sept. 30 from Japan. Sails Oct. 1 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Karachi, Basrah, Khorramshahr, Kuwait & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

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Early Iron Age Settlement Found In England



Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the well-known archaeologist, takes a "find" from an amateur excavator on the Wye Downs, near Ashford, Kent. The site is thought to be a British settlement of the Early Iron Age.—Reuterphoto.

Hunger Strikes Assume Importance In The Middle East

By A Special Correspondent

Jeddah, Sept. 8.

The Middle East could be described as the "Kebab Belt" on the food map of the world.

Almost every country in this region has its own special variety of this meat-roast-on-a-spit dish.

One variety of kebab, which is spectacular as well as delicious, has its origin in Turkey, though it is widely imitated, under various names, in other parts of the Orient. It is called the "Doner Kebab," or the revolving roast.

Large pieces of choicest lamb with bones removed, are packed tightly on a long, solitary skewer and roasted vertically. To go this, a circular chamber of charcoal fire is prepared, with tier after tier of bright red coals lining the inside of a metal oven about 18 inches in diameter.

The skewer, packed with lamb and garlanded with onions, is lowered into the centre of the upright oven, and an electric motor begins turning it slowly, exposing all parts of the meat to an equal heat.

As the meat sizzles, its juice seeps through the whole pack until the outer sections turn a reddish brown and the whole is ready to serve.

Armed with a long, sharp knife, the vendor chips the roast sections off into a plate of parsley bedded cushioned with tomatoes, and serves hot, after pouring over it a spoonful of the kebab-juice accumulated in a long dish at the bottom of the skewer.

In the realm of sweets, Turkey scoops the Orient with a rare delicacy which often attracts efforts at imitation on the part of pastry-cooks throughout the Middle East.

This prize pastry, called "Ekmek Kadayifi," is a syrup-soaked sandwich of specially hardened layers of bread enclosing a succulent centre of fresh cream. It is prepared in a large, shallow circular tray and baked in an oven kept at a special temperature.

A rousing song dedicated to Molokhiyah. A very popular dish in Jordan, including part of what was formerly Palestine, is the Sommakhiyah, a composite dish of beans and tiny onions cooked in fat with choice pieces of lamb and tomato sauce and a lot of "bagdounis" (the local variety of parsley). No fork is used to eat this dish; eaters merely cup a triangle of sheet bread in their fingers and pick up pieces of meat, bean or onion successively without their fingers touching the food.

In Jerusalem

In the old city of Jerusalem, a specialty in sweets is the "Hallava," which is a confection of cream, extract (lemon) and sugar. It is made in large, white-glass slabs, cut and sold in the desired weight. Rolls with hallava-and-butter centres are very popular and sell at 5d each.

Hallava is also packed in small tins after being seasoned with roast almonds, and exported.

There are two special "national" dishes in Saudi Arabia: a specialty called "Riz Bokhar," a light dish whose main ingredients

is spiced boiled rice, and "Serikh," Riz Bokhar is mixed with boiled carrots, fresh tomatoes and tomato sauce, then eaten with the hand, in sheet bread, with spring onions. For Serikh, the rice is boiled in milk before being spiced and then eaten with pieces of lamb boiled separately in tomato juice.

The importance attached to food in all these countries helps to explain why hunger strikes have a special significance. In the Middle East, as distinct from West, so much time is devoted to preparing food and eating, that not to eat at all is truly the supreme sacrifice.

In Europe and America, many women go on a slimming diet of lean meat and orangeade for a few days to take a few inches off their waistline. But when Doria Shaulik, the Egyptian feminist leader, declared a hunger strike in Cairo and refused to take any food (except orangeade, the event attracted considerable attention throughout the Middle East. Since then, student organisations in this part of the world have on several occasions adopted the hunger strike "weapon" to express superlative indignation or protest.—China Mail Special.

BOMBS HELP TO TELL STORY OF CANTERBURY

A 10-year probe into the past—begun when Hitler's bombers were still attacking—has ended at Canterbury.

Since 1944 archaeologists have been digging in the blitz ruins of Canterbury, unearthing secrets which would never have been found but for the widespread destruction of property.

The Canterbury excavation committee have now disclosed their findings in a booklet. Proceeds from its sale will go towards the cost of a book which will tell the detailed story when excavations are completed.

In the early days of the excavations archaeologists sometimes had to take cover from exploding bombs and shell splinters. Secretary of the committee is Mr John Boyle, the town clerk. Though the committee have published their findings for 10 years the work will go on for some years.

ROMAN CITY The excavations have proved that there was a settlement at Canterbury before the Roman city of Durovernum was built and that the Roman city was built after the invasion of A.D. 43.

Traces have been found of a Neolithic occupation—about 4,000 years ago. The committee state that it is now possible to plot much of the Roman city, the line of the wall, the grid pattern of the Roman streets, and the amphitheatre. Before 1939 little of the history of Roman and pre-Roman Canterbury was known to the most expert archaeologists.

They had no idea that Canterbury once had an amphitheatre.

Burrowing deep underground from cellars left open to the sky after fire raids, excavators came to the foundations of an amphitheatre of gigantic size.

It had clearly been the biggest in Roman Britain, possibly in all the Roman world outside Italy.

Common Approach To GATT Will Be Important

From An Economic Correspondent

London, Sept. 8.

Next month's meeting in London between Commonwealth Government officials to discuss—and, if possible, to formulate a common approach to—the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will mark an important stage along the road to currency convertibility.

The trade problems, as distinct from the purely monetary problems, that are anticipated when sterling and certain other important European currencies (including the Deutschmark) become exchangeable with dollars have only recently come into the discussion on convertibility.

Britain's problem, and that of the other European countries contemplating convertibility, is how to prevent a serious decline in export earnings. This problem is inherent in the system of "non-resident" convertibility. For the right that will be given to "non-residents" to convert currently earned pounds into dollars may tempt countries whose currencies remain inconvertible to discriminate against imports from the sterling area (or, for that matter, West Germany or the Netherlands) in order to build up reserves of currencies that can be spent in the dollar area.

BRITAIN'S INTEREST

It is in Britain's interest, therefore, to ensure that the GATT rules forbidding discrimination against imports from other countries are strictly enforced, and if necessary, strengthened to meet the new situation that will arise when the pound is declared convertible. It has also been suggested that Britain may ask for stricter enforcement of the rule governing the use of import quotas. GATT signatories undertake to eliminate quantitative restrictions on their trade with other contracting parties, but many countries have avoided this obligation under one of the "escape clauses." With convertibility, however, it will become necessary to ensure much stricter adherence to this rule.

DIFFICULTY

Britain's difficulty is that she is as glibly as most, and guiltier than some, of discriminating against imports from certain

areas on balance of payments or other grounds.

If the insistence on strict observance of GATT rules—strengthened, perhaps, to meet the new conditions of convertibility—will be expected to set a shining example of non-discriminatory trading. This not only suggests that the transitional period between "non-resident" convertibility and the abolition of all exchange and import controls will be a short one, but also that British manufacturers must be prepared to meet stiff competition from American exports at home as well as abroad.

Growing awareness of this fact has caused a noticeable cooling of enthusiasm for currency freedom in Britain. But, though it may give rise to cries of anguish from some of the more sheltered sections of British industry, the Government will not be diverted from its policy of dismantling economic controls, of which convertibility is the logical conclusion.

N.Y. Cotton Futures Pushed Up

New York, Sept. 8.

A lower Government estimate pushed cotton futures sharply higher today.

In active dealings, gains ranged up to around \$3 a bale before hedge selling and realising curbed the rise which had carried the list to new seasonal highs.

Broad scale buying through commission houses, local professional, mills, and other trade interests followed the Government report.

At the close the list ruled 27 3/4 points higher after being up as much as 50 points. Opening prices ruled unchanged to up 10 points. New Orleans closed up 25 to 31 points.

As of September 1, the production was estimated at 11,830,000 bales. The figure came fully 200,000 bales under average trade expectations, and was 848,000 bales less than the Government's August figure.

Last year's harvest totalled 10,465,000 bales.

GONE BACK Some quarters thought the crop had gone back more since the Government figures were compiled to the first of the month.

Consolidation of the \$60,000,000 Export-Import Bank credit to Japan for cotton purchases, and indications of a quickening interest in textile fabrics after the report, helped to keep prices on an upgrade.

Statistics envisioned a tightening supply situation when peak of the harvest is passed within the next two months. They calculated that out of the 9,570,000 bales carried over from last season, only 2,547,000 bales are in the "free" stock. Thus, with a crop of 11,830,000 bales and estimated export domestic requirements of around 13,500,000 bales, a close balance in the supply picture looms ahead.—United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, Sept. 8.

Prices per bushel in cents:

Wheat, No. 2, red 219 1/2

Do., No. 2, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 3, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 4, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 5, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 6, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 7, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 8, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 9, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 10, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 11, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 12, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 13, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 14, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 15, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 16, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 17, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 18, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 19, white 219 1/2

Do., No. 20, white 219 1/2

Silk Deliveries To U.S. Mills

New York, Sept. 8.

Raw silk deliveries to United States mills in August reached the highest monthly figure this year at 4,371 bales, according to the American Silk Council.

They compared with 3,386 in July and 3,066 in August last year. August imports also rose at 5,723 bales compared with 2,759 and 4,207 respectively.

At the end of August stocks were the highest for several years at 8,320 bales compared with 4,627 in August 1953.

Raw silk in transit as of August 30 amounted to 2,830 bales, of which 2,030 were on the way from Japan.

During the first eight months of this year estimated raw silk deliveries totalled 28,869 bales against 28,035 last year.—Reuter.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$591,550.

Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANK OF CHINA 1710 10 1710

INSURANCE 1000 810 1000 8

DOCKERS, ETC 2310 200 2310

Provident (O) 1380 14 400 1380

Sh'hai Dock 755 770 3000 770

LAND, ETC 1110 1130 300 1110

HIK Hotel 1110 1130 1000 1110

HIK Land 600 600 300 600

Humphreys 2080 2080

RENTALS 200 215

UTILITIES 200 215

Star Ferry 133 137

Yankee Ferry 133 137

C. Light (N) 1230 1260 400 1230

Electric KD 314 600 314

Telephone 271 500 271

INDUSTRIALS 271 500 271

STOES, ETC 241 2470 1000 241

DAIRY 241 2470 1000 241

COTTONS 710 500 710

MISCELLANEOUS 710 500 710

Yankee 710 500 710

Alfred 710 500 710

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Further Decline In Denmark's Foreign Exchange

Copenhagen, Sept. 8.

The declining trend in Denmark's foreign exchange reserves which started in March 1954 was further aggravated during August, according to the latest report by the National Bank.

At the end of August, Denmark's foreign exchange assets amounted to 809,594,000 crowns, while liabilities totalled 895,347,000 crowns, resulting in a deficit of 85,753,000 crowns. At the end of the previous month, there was a small surplus of 4,674,000, while on December 31 last, reserves showed a surplus of about 326 million crowns.

However, these figures do not actually mean that Denmark has no reserves left. Assuming that remaining EPU credit possibilities are utilized (of which 50 per cent are to be paid for in dollars), Denmark's total availability of foreign exchange to cover possible deficits in coming months should be about 700 million crowns, comprising 200 million in the EPU plus 500 million in dollar reserves.

If, however, the coming months should see deficits similar to that of August, all Denmark's foreign exchange reserves would be exhausted within a few months.

Experts are rather vague in explaining the exact reasons for Denmark's present foreign exchange difficulties.

HIGH IMPORTS

However, it is known that imports were abnormally high during June, July and August to cover increased consumption of consumer goods and high-level exports. Furthermore, the late and smaller grain harvest necessitated considerable imports of foreign grain during August.

It is also likely that the small Danish grain stocks delayed arrival of export plus, which normally would have been ready for a slaughter, with a resultant temporary loss of foreign exchange.

ANOTHER FACTOR

Yet another factor is believed to be accelerated foreign payments by Danish importers, a development which was most pronounced during the spring and early summer, and finally it is believed possible that private banks, which experienced a sharp drop in their foreign exchange holdings in July, replenished these holdings in August with purchases from the National Bank.

The Government is to hold discussions on ways and means to cope with the situation and it is believed that the Lower House will be summoned to an extraordinary meeting on September 15. Nothing definite is yet known of the Government's contemplated measures, but these are believed to include the following:

1. Further savings in Government spending by new cuts in civilian and military construction.

2. The imposition of a supplementary 10 per cent tax on personal incomes.

LONDON WOOL TOPS MARKET

London, Sept. 8.

Wool tops futures market closed steady with a turnover of 68 lots. Future closings in pence per lb. were:

Sept. 132-130 1/2

Oct. 132-130 1/2

Nov. 132-130 1/2

Dec. 132-130 1/2

Jan. 132-130 1/2

Feb. 132-130 1/2

Mar. 132-130 1/2

Apr. 132-130 1/2

May 132-130 1/2

June 132-130 1/2

July 132-130 1/2

Aug. 132-130 1/2

Sept. 132-130 1/2

Oct. 132-130 1/2

Nov. 132-130 1/2

Dec. 132-130 1/2

Jan. 132-130 1/2

Feb. 132-130 1/2

Mar. 132-130 1/2

Apr. 132-130 1/2

May 132-130 1/2

June 132-130 1/2

July 132-130 1/2

Aug. 132-130 1/2

Sept. 132-130 1/2

Oct. 132-130 1/2

Nov. 132-130 1/2

Dec. 132-13

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1954

SHEPHERD'S
NEW
"SHORKEL"
PEN

JAPAN SEA AIR CLASH

Russia Rejects US Protest

Moscow, Sept. 9. Russia has rejected a United States protest against the shooting down of an American Navy aircraft off the Siberian coast on Saturday.

The Soviet rejection was contained in a note delivered to the United States Embassy in Moscow at 11 p.m. last night.

The Soviet note, in reply to two notes from the United States delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Sunday, was sent to the American Embassy by messenger.

The Russian note said the Soviet Government refuted the statements made by the United States that the Soviet Union had violated Soviet air space, and "insists that the Government of the United States take necessary measures not to permit in the future violation of the state borders of the Soviet Union by American aircraft."

(The United States notes last weekend protested against a "wanton and unprovoked" attack on a United States Navy Neptune patrol bomber off the coast of Siberia the previous day.)

(The first note protested against the attack "over international waters" and the second rejected a Soviet charge that the plane had violated Soviet air space and opened fire on two Russian fighters.)

(American air-rea rescue units picked up nine members of the plane crew from the sea. A tenth crew member was reported missing.)—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 8. A United Nations Security Council session to discuss an American complaint that Soviet planes shot down a United States Navy plane off Siberia on Saturday will probably be further delayed until Monday, informed sources said here today.—Reuter.

Kon Tiki Man May Search For Missing Explorer

Lima, Sept. 8. Thor Heyerdahl, who crossed the Pacific on the raft Kon Tiki in 1947, may help solve the fate of William Willis, 61-year-old New Yorker who has not been heard from since he left Peru on another raft 79 days ago.

Heyerdahl is expected to arrive here tomorrow on an unannounced mission. Friends speculated that he may be planning another expedition to investigate Willis' fate.

Unlike Heyerdahl, who made the historic crossing with five other Scandinavian technicians, Willis is attempting the trip with only a cat and a parrot for company.

In New York, Mrs. Willis said she was confident her husband was safe and would reach his destination. He warned her that 100 days may pass before he was heard from, she added.

Willis left Lima's Port of Callao on June 22, on a raft made of seven balsa tree trunks—hence the name, Seven Little Brothers. Peruvian Navy authorities said his wireless had not been heard since the day he left.—United Press.

West To Reject Kremlin Plan

London, Sept. 8. The United States, Britain and France prepared today to send identical notes to Moscow before the weekend, rejecting the Kremlin's recent proposals for early four-power talks on Germany.

They had before them the views of the NATO Council, which examined the draft text at its meeting in Paris yesterday. Informal sources said the Council had suggested minor modifications in the draft.

The German Federal Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, and the Austrian government have approved the text, the sources said.

The West's reply makes it clear that the Soviet must give concrete proof of their desire for a German settlement before any Soviet proposal will be considered.—United Press.

BAILEY GRANTED SHORT ADJOURNMENT

An adjournment until 2.30 p.m. today for Albert Francis Bailey to produce authorities to support an application for an order of certiorari was granted by Mr Justice Reynolds in the Supreme Court this morning.

Bailey asked for leave to apply for the order to remove and quash two summonses concerning taxes in respect of Foong Tse Loh Restaurant claimed to be in default by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue Department.

On July 31 when the first hearing of the application came before Mr Justice Reynolds, his Lordship adjourned the application until today in order for Bailey to seek Counsel to argue the case.

This morning, Bailey, who was not represented by Counsel asked for a further adjournment.

His Lordship said that he had read Bailey's letter and did not think that he had disclosed any adequate reason for the Court to grant an adjournment.

He said that the last time Bailey was before the Court he was granted a long adjournment because his Lordship was aware that in the circumstances of the applicant's case it was difficult for him to obtain legal representation. It was obvious, however, that he could not keep on adjourning the case.

His Lordship added.

LITTLE HOPE
The Judge said that reading from Bailey's letter there seemed to be little hope that Bailey would get legal representation.

Bailey told the Court that he was sure he could obtain legal representation within the time stated, but so far he must say that he failed to get such service.

Mr Justice Reynolds said that the other reason why he granted an adjournment at the last hearing was because he had not had sufficient time before coming to Court to acquaint himself with the documents. Since then he had had time to do so and it seemed quite clear to his Lordship that Bailey was not entitled to the order for which he was asking.

Call For More Trade With Red China

Berlin, Sept. 8. Mr C. B. Drayson, Conservative member of Parliament for the Skipton Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, today advocated an increase of British trade with China according to the East German news agency ADN.

Speaking of China as "one of our traditional markets," Mr Drayson said: "We are looking forward to the time when our trade with China will have reached its former level." ADN said.

Mr Drayson, in an interview at Leipzig, in the Eastern zone where he was visiting the "Industrial fair," was asked if he considered the recent easing of British trade restrictions with the East was sufficient. He said: "I hope and this is my personal opinion—that the ideas which have inclined Britain to approve the embargo policy will soon be superseded."

Mr Drayson was also quoted as saying: "It is the policy of the British Government to further East-West trade. The more trade we do the better."

He added that his opinion was shared by the majority of the members of the party and the Cabinet.—Reuter.

The Judge said that even if Bailey did file an appeal he had withdrawn it. What Bailey had intended to do was to ask for the present order.

Diamonds Recovered From Plane Wreck

Shannon Airport, Sept. 8. Diamonds, believed to be worth \$1,000,000 were recovered today from the partly submerged KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) Super-Constellation which crashed in the river Shannon on Sunday with the loss of 38 lives.

The package, containing them was undamaged and a New York address on it was quite legible. The diamonds will be sent on by air to their destination later tonight.—China Mail Special.

The package, containing them was undamaged and a New York address on it was quite legible. The diamonds will be sent on by air to their destination later tonight.—China Mail Special.

Mr Bailey added that these accounts should have been retained by his then solicitors, for which he had started a criminal action.

The applicant said that he had found a few authorities in the Library on similar cases. He asked for an adjournment of 14 days to produce them.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9
By Air
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m.
Malaya, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10
By Air
Philippines, N. Borneo, 10 a.m.
Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, 10 a.m.
Formosa, Japan, Korea, 2 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11
By Air
Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 a.m.
Burma, 5 a.m.
Philippines, 9 a.m.
Japan & U.S.A., 8 p.m.

GENERAL HOLIDAY
By Air
Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 a.m.
Burma, 5 a.m.
Philippines, 9 a.m.
Japan & U.S.A., 8 p.m.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"This certainly is a blind date—he's been sitting there all evening with his eyes closed, appreciating classical music!"

Man Fined \$2,000 For Making False Declaration

The manager of a local weaving and dyeing factory was fined \$2,000 by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning when he admitted falsely describing, in a declaration to the Director of Commerce and Industry, 38 bales of worsted yarn of Japanese origin as being of U.K. origin and processed and produced in his factory.

Dressed immaculately in a grey suit, bow-tie and shining brown shoes, 48-year-old Young Yung-sang, manager of the Cheung Yuen Weaving and Dyeing Factory, Kowloon City, admitted the offence, and said that he "did not mean any harm"—and was "very sorry" to have caused all this trouble.

Revenue Inspector A. L. Tokley, of the D. C. & I., told the Court that the China Overseas Mercantile company applied for a licence to export the bales of yarn, which they claimed had been produced at the Cheung Yuen factory in Kowloon City, and were of U.K. origin.

The defendant, as manager of the factory, issued a supporting declaration on September 3.

The Trade Development Section of the D.C. & I. carried out an inspection of the defendant's factory, and found that there were no facilities for carrying out the processing of this material.

FREELY ADMITTED
Insp. Tokley went on to say that he interviewed the defendant, who freely admitted that the goods had not been produced in his factory, that they were not of U.K. origin, and that he thought they were of Japanese origin.

In passing sentence, Mr. Lo commented, "You said 'you meant no harm—maybe' you did mean any harm to your own pocket, but even then, at the end this would be boomeranging against your pocket. Our industry in Hongkong must be nourished and protected for the ultimate benefit of the community."

Young, who threw himself at the mercy of the Court and asked for leniency, said that he had been in Hongkong for more than 25 years. The goods, valued at \$64,000, were ordered to be returned to him.

Phillips Gives Radio Talk On China
London, Sept. 8. Mr Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party, said in a recorded broadcast tonight that the north-east of China contained great potential wealth and development there were being tackled "with vigour and energy."

He gave his impression of China, which he has visited with the Labour Party delegation, in a tape recording. The recording arrived here last weekend by way of Moscow, Prague and Berlin.

Mr Morgan Phillips said he believed that the Chinese in Peking were "genuinely pleased" to see British people in their midst again.

Describing the capital, he said some shops belonged to the state, others to the Communist Party and the co-operative movements but most were privately owned.

"They are filled with consumer goods and by British standards, the prices are reasonable," he said.

In one street devoted almost exclusively to selling silk and embroidery work, he found "real old charm and courtesy" among the traders.

"This visit was a very satisfying human experience," Mr Phillips added.—Reuter.

British Ship Impounded In Japan
Kobe, Sept. 9. The Japanese Government today impounded the 2,336-ton British steamship Singapore and ordered it held for auction unless its owners pay damages totalling almost US\$10,000 to a Japanese firm.

A Japanese Court ordered the action after the Federal and Oriental Lines' owners of the vessel, refused to pay a judgement of \$1,500,000 yen (US\$977) against it by a Japanese Maritime Court which found the ship liable for damage to a Japanese ship.

Inchkilda Captain Describes Bombing Attack

"We were very fortunate," said Captain Edward Walker referring to the attack on his ship, the Inchkilda, which was strafed and bombed during the Nationalist retaliatory attacks on the Amoy mainland area on Tuesday afternoon.

The Inchkilda returned here this morning showing evidence of the attack. There were four machine-gun bullet marks on the starboard side amidships just below the railings.

Capt. Walker said during the attack which occurred at around 3 p.m. on Tuesday, one plane made a strafing run over the Inchkilda. He could not identify the nationality of the attacking plane. In his opinion the aircraft were not making an attack on Amoy but on the forts of Amoy. But he added: "They ought to distinguish the British flag."

Capt. Walker, who declined to relate his experience of attack, said he did not actually see the attack. He said: "When you are in a Communist port, there are dozens of armed guards aboard and as soon as anything happened you are pushed in the cabin. It was the Western Front all over again."

THE BOMBS FELL
Four bombs were dropped by planes near the Inchkilda and the nearest one was about 100 yards away, said a member of the crew. He said that had it not been for the heavy Communist anti-aircraft gun fire, the ship might have suffered serious damage. There were no other foreign ships visible in port at the time, he added.

The Inchkilda entered Amoy from a northern port on Tuesday and anchored in the outer harbour to take on a cargo of general merchandise for Hongkong.

The Inchkilda is of 1,897 gross tons. She was formerly the Oro Bank of Dutch registry and was bought by her present owners in July last year. She is represented here by Messrs William and Company.

On the night of August 24 this year, she was shelled by a Nationalist warship off Fuzhou but did not suffer any damage or casualties. She had several adventures with the Nationalist Navy last year.

Other European officers on board were Mr William Layfield, Chief Officer; Mr A. van Langenberg, Chief Engineer; and Mr Joseph Alphon, Second Engineer.

Mr James B. Stewart, the only British passenger on board, was the manager of the Mercantile Bank of India in Shanghai for the past four years. In reply to a query whether the bank was operating Mr Stewart said it was "still in Shanghai."

When asked about news of Dr Reuben Lenzon, the American dentist who was one of the six Americans in China granted exit permits following the negotiation between the Chinese and the American delegations in the recent Geneva conference and who was the last to leave the mainland, Mr Stewart said he heard him mention that he had got the visa a month ago but he did not know what had hindered him from leaving China.

However, Dr Lenzon would come out here very soon, he said.

Mr Stewart said he knew Dr Lenzon personally who used to be his dentist.

Mr Stewart is en route to Glasgow on leave and will be back in Shanghai in a few days.

WITH HIS WIFE
Mr J. Goldstein, sub-manager of the Shiro Limited in Shanghai, was among the Poles arriving in the same trip. He was accompanied by his Israeli wife and 14-month-old son.

Mr Goldstein of Warsaw, went to China in 1941, and had been with the company in Shanghai and Hongkong for the past six years. He said that the company in Shanghai had been under military control since December 1950 and was liquidated recently.

Mr Goldstein said he had waited for the visa for six months.

Talking about the existence of clubs in Shanghai, Mr Goldstein said the Jewish club was the only foreign club running.

Another passenger arriving this morning was Mr G. Harmsen, Dutch book-keeper in Hainan for many years.

Other passengers were: Mr M. Diakonoff, Mrs A. Diakonova, Mr V. Diakonoff, Master H. Diakonoff, Mr M. Diakonoff, Mrs A. Rogaleva-Diakonova, Mrs J. Petrova, Mrs J. Sommer, Miss I. Sommer, Master A. Sommer, Master E. Sommer, Master G. Sommer, Mr V. Zaslavsky, Mrs A. Kaminska, Mr J. Shevlev, Mrs Lau Kwai-lan, Miss Chew Yuk-Kit, Mr V. T. Turin, Mr C. V. Young, Mr G. Litvinoff, Mr A. Lombroso and Miss C. Lodysenka, and Mrs E. Zolinsky.

Aw Boon-haw's Ashes Arrive By Plane

The ashes of the late Mr Aw Boon-haw, accompanied by his widow, arrived from Honolulu by P.A.A. this morning.

At the airport to receive the remains of the late Mr Aw who died last Saturday, were over two hundred relatives leading Buddhist priests and representatives of local schools.

The urn was carried by Aw Kow, the deceased's eldest son, Miss Aw Sian, General Manager of the Hongkong Standard, also arrived on the same plane.

Mr Aw's ashes were accompanied by his widow, Mrs Aw, and his son, Mr Aw Kow, who was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Aw, and his daughter, Miss Aw.

The urn was carried by Aw Kow, the deceased's eldest son, Miss Aw Sian, General Manager of the Hongkong Standard, also arrived on the same plane.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASABOOK

Missed Meal

It was 8.25 in the morning. At Euston station long, dark trains full of parcelled newspapers left every now and again with a sigh of steam; and under the swinging lights, and in the dancing shadows, night-shift men went expertly about their various work.

Not only men worked. There was a policewoman on duty, a pretty, dark-haired girl. Some-one came and spoke a few words to her earnestly. She nodded and strode off to the ladies' waiting-room. There she found Millicent, a slip of a middle-aged woman, neatly dressed in a cherry-red suit and stretched full length on a bench.

"Excuse me, madam, are you travelling here on a ticket?" the policewoman asked, when she had awakened Millicent.

MILICENT BOLTS
"No, I'm only resting," Millicent answered. "Do leave me alone."

The policewoman began to explain. But Millicent was in no mood for explanations. She aimed a sharp kick at the policewoman's shin, slapped her face, and bolted to a telephone-box in the Great Hall, where she tried to barricade herself against all comers.

The policewoman called a male colleague. Millicent was seized from the box. Next morning, at the Clerkenwell court, she pleaded not guilty to the charge of trespassing on the railway's property, guilty to assaulting the policewoman.

The policewoman told her story, and when he had heard it, Mr John Cameron, the magistrate, asked Millicent: "Were you on the station because you wanted to travel somewhere?"

LETTING OFF STEAM
"Of course," snapped Millicent. "I was going to Wolverhampton. My mother's there, so are my children."

"Would you like to speak on oath?"

"Well, I should have thought my word would have been good enough," Millicent said with a sniff. But she took the oath.

"I was going to get a train later in the morning," she said. "Then when the policewoman woke me I was so cross that I suppose you could say what I did was to let off a bit of steam."

"I'm satisfied about this," said the magistrate. "Anything known?" There was one previous conviction—for insulting behaviour.

A LITTLE EXCITABLE
"A L.L.I. can say is that I hope a lot to be dismissed with a caution, and allowed to proceed on my way," said Millicent in an untiring voice.

"I think you'd better see the probation officer."

Millicent was led away and presently brought back. "This woman has had mental trouble," the probation officer said. "But she was discharged from hospital last February. She has three children, but she has no idea where her husband is."

"I don't think she's ill now," the magistrate said. "A little excitable, perhaps, but not ill."

"Oh, no, sir," the probation officer agreed. "And she has just about enough money on her to get her home."

MY LUNCH
"I could do with a little money from you, to have some lunch on the way," Millicent put in to the magistrate.

The magistrate do not as a rule stand lunching to those who come before them, and Sir John made no comment on the suggestion. He fined Millicent a total of £1, giving her three weeks' probation, and told her to get her husband.

"But my husband is ill," Millicent said. The magistrate looked out, and the court went on with a glance at the courtroom clock. All over London women and girls in black would be mourning a husband who was ill.

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